

Herald Tribune

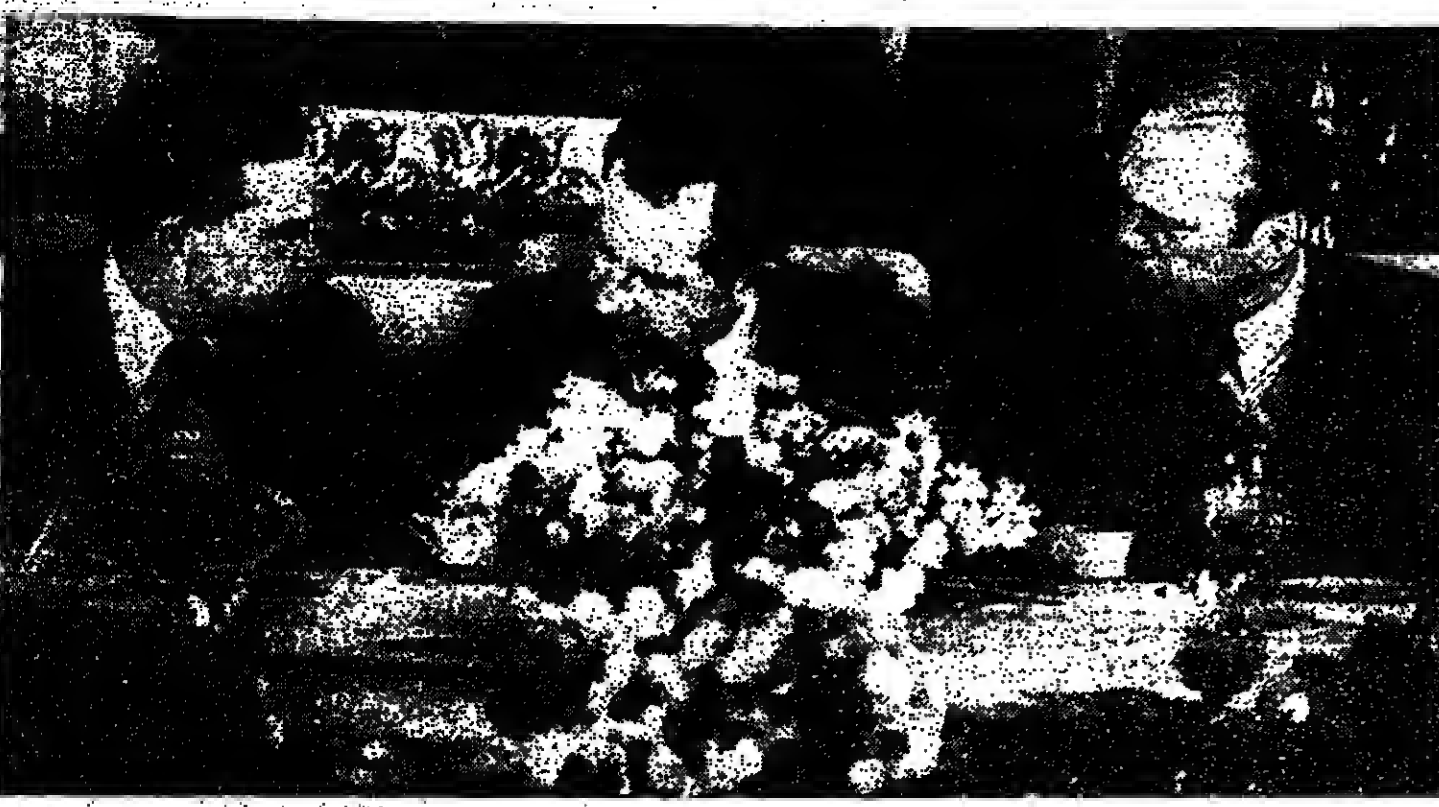
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Today's Weather Forecast: PARIS: High 41-43 (low 31-33). Tomorrow: High 44-46 (low 34-36). LONDON: High 45-47 (low 35-37). Tomorrow: High 46-48 (low 36-38). CHANDEL: High 46-48 (low 36-38). Tomorrow: High 47-49 (low 37-39). NEW YORK: High 46-48 (low 36-38). Tomorrow: High 47-49 (low 37-39). Additional weather page 2.

Austria	1.20	Switzerland	1.20
Belgium	1.20	Denmark	1.20
Canada	1.20	France	1.20
Germany	1.20	Italy	1.20
Japan	1.20	Netherlands	1.20
South Korea	1.20	Spain	1.20
Taiwan	1.20	United Kingdom	1.20
U.S.	1.20	West Germany	1.20
Yugoslavia	1.20		



BREAKFAST TALK—President Nixon with House Speaker Carl Albert (left) and Minority Leader Gerald Ford.

Third Party Backs Program Trudeau Wins a Test in Commons

By Don Shannon
OTTAWA, Jan. 5.—Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau won the first test of his new political strategy in the House of Commons yesterday. He defeated a Conservative motion to support the government's economic action plan, a move that was widely expected to trigger a vote of confidence in the government.

Trudeau's strategy, which he outlined in a speech to the House, was to position the Liberal government as a moderate force between the Conservatives and the New Democratic Party. He argued that the government's policies were necessary to maintain economic stability and social progress.

The Conservative motion, introduced by a backbencher, called for a vote of confidence in the government's economic plan. It was defeated by a narrow margin, with the Liberals securing the support of several independent members of the House.

Trudeau's victory was seen as a significant test of his strategy. It demonstrated that he was able to attract support from a broad range of members of the House, including those who were traditionally aligned with the Conservatives.

Counterbalance to Superpowers China Views Enlarged EEC As Check to U.S., Soviet Union

PEKING, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—China today depicted the enlargement of the European Economic Community (EEC) as a "check" to the United States and the Soviet Union. The Chinese government's statement, issued by the Foreign Ministry, expressed concern that the EEC's expansion would create a new superpower bloc that could challenge the balance of power in the world.

The statement noted that the EEC's enlargement would increase its economic and political influence, potentially leading to a new era of bipolarity between the EEC and the superpowers. China argued that this would be detrimental to international peace and stability.

In the first comment on the EEC's expansion, the Communist Party journal, the People's Daily, carried a New China News Agency article headlined "West European countries strengthen their alignment to counterbalance the two superpowers." The article stated that the EEC's expansion was a "necessary step" to counter the influence of the United States and the Soviet Union.

The article also noted that the EEC's expansion would create a new "center of gravity" in the world, one that could serve as a counterbalance to the superpowers. It argued that this would be a positive development for the world, as it would lead to a more balanced and stable international system.

Israel Thaws Out After Cold Wave

TEL AVIV, Jan. 5 (UPI).—Israel thawed under warm, sunny skies today, ending a two-week cold wave estimated to have cost the country \$150 million (\$12 million) in crop damage.

Freezing night temperatures damaged all winter vegetables, oranges and subtropical fruit.

Says Their Problems Are Ignored World Church Leader Backs Palestinians

BANGKOK, Jan. 5 (AP).—The General Secretary of the World Council of Churches, Philip Potter, yesterday endorsed the objectives of Palestinian refugees and condemned the recent U.S.-sponsored anti-terrorist resolution in the United Nations.

Mr. Potter made the statement at an emergency news conference during a break in the 11-day meeting of the WCC near Bangkok.

"Nearly one million Palestinian refugees, who had nothing to do with the Jews, have been living in camps since 1948, and all the time the world has been talking about the rights of the Arabs," he said.

He said that when Arabs began hijacking airplanes the world began to react, but that the root of the problem was the same: the United States sponsored an anti-terrorist resolution in the United Nations, yet at the same time they were dropping bombs on Vietnam.



The Rev. Philip Potter

the Nixon administration had already been defeated by the "little yellow people."

"One doesn't have to look far to see how fear of being has kept America's big boys from accepting the fact that with all their massive efforts they have been beaten by the 'little yellow people' in Vietnam," he said.

Mr. Potter said, "It is urgent. We are in a terrible mess today because we have so much power in our hands."

Palestinian Guerrilla Trial
DAMASCUS, Jan. 5 (UPI).—The four Palestinian guerrillas of the Black September organization who occupied the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok Dec. 28 arrived in Damascus last night to appear before a revolutionary court, Palestinian sources said today.

"The four will face charges of neglect and answer questions regarding the reasons which led to the failure of their operation," the sources said.

President Cautious on Talks; Laird Bars Report on Damage

Pentagon Says 4 MiGs Were Downed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird today ordered details withheld of U.S. bomb damage in North Vietnam during the second week of the American bombing blitz so as not to upset the forthcoming Paris peace talks.

"No information will be put out of this building at any time that will possibly jeopardize the success of those negotiations," Mr. Laird declared during an awards presentation at the Pentagon.

The secretary's chief spokesman, Jerry W. Friedhelm, indicated that Mr. Laird is acting under orders from the White House. Other sources said the news blackout of the bombing damage was dictated by Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, who will resume negotiations Monday with the North Vietnamese in Paris.



Melvin Laird

The Pentagon, however, released partial statistics of the raids between the resumption of the bombing Dec. 26 and the New Year's pause. No information was given as to targets hit above the 20th parallel or the tonnage of bombs dropped.

650 Sorties, 126 Missions
Mr. Friedhelm reported that during the five days of bombing after the Christmas truce, U.S. fighter-bombers flew a total of 650 attack sorties above the 20th parallel while B-52 heavy bombers flew 126 missions over the North Vietnamese heartland. A sortie is one flight by one plane. B-52 missions usually involve strikes by three aircraft.

An assessment of the bombing during the second week of the campaign had been promised to newsmen in Saigon by the U.S. Command. Earlier this week, U.S. officials told newsmen there that the report would be ready Wednesday, but then said it was being withheld because publication might adversely affect the peace talks.

An earlier report covering the first week of the bombing said that U.S. planes struck Hanoi and Haiphong with more than 1,400 strikes against such targets as airfields, power plants, rail facilities and docks.

Four MiGs Downed
In his brief statement, Mr. Friedhelm said U.S. planes shot down four MiG fighters during the second week of the bombing. Two of the MiGs were downed by B-52 gunners, the first time that an enemy aircraft has been shot down by the eight-jet bombers. The other two MiGs were destroyed by F-4 Phantoms.

During this period, Mr. Friedhelm said, the enemy fired more than 450 surface-to-air missiles at U.S. aircraft. When the bombing campaign first began Dec. 18, SAM missiles were being fired at the rate of about 100 a day, but Mr. Friedhelm said these began to slack off toward the end of the bombing campaign.

A total of 30 U.S. aircraft were lost to North Vietnamese fire since Dec. 18. Ninety-seven American airmen were lost in the campaign, making the Hanoi-Haiphong blitz the costliest aerial campaign of the war.

Mr. Friedhelm also said that no reconnaissance photographs of the bombing would be released to the public, but that these pictures and other details would be made available to Congress by Mr. Laird in classified closed-door briefings.

Nixon Is Reported Neither 'Optimistic Nor Pessimistic'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The United States and North Vietnam could reach an agreement on ending the war if both sides negotiate seriously when peace talks resume in Paris on Monday, the White House said today.

"We are going with a constructive stance to achieve negotiations and bring about an end to the war through negotiations," White House spokesman Ron Ziegler told reporters.

"Peace can come about in that part of the world if we negotiate seriously," he said.

The spokesman was reporting on a 75-minute meeting this morning between Mr. Nixon and 25 congressional leaders from both parties.

"He would not say what the prospects were," Mr. Ziegler said of the President's appraisal of the Vietnam negotiating situation. "He would not say whether the prospects were optimistic or pessimistic."

Presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, of North Vietnam, will resume their negotiations following the breakdown of talks on Dec. 13.

The spokesman said Mr. Nixon did not discuss the substance of the negotiations with the congressmen because he did not feel it was in the national interest to do so in view of the sensitive state of the talks.

The President noted calls by Democratic members of Congress to end the war and recognized their right to hold different opinions, Mr. Ziegler said. But the President is determined to pursue a policy he believes will lead to a settlement, a cease-fire, the return of American prisoners of war, and a political process that will allow the South Vietnamese to determine their future, he said.

"I should add," Mr. Ziegler said, "that at this sensitive time, some members of Congress, who have a right to oppose the President's policy, should think carefully whether they want to raise doubts about the negotiations that begin in Paris on Monday—to raise doubts in the minds of the North Vietnamese."

Mr. Ziegler revealed that massive bombing of North Vietnam was ended on Dec. 29 after extensive exchanges between North Vietnam and the United States on resuming the talks.

"We assume that in returning to Paris they are returning with the intention of negotiating seriously," he said.

Policy Statement Cited
Repeating that the United States intended to negotiate an end to the war he added: "I will not anticipate what will develop if the negotiations do not go that way."

Technical Talks on a Truce In Vietnam Complete 4th Day

PARIS, Jan. 5 (UPI).—U.S. and North Vietnamese technical experts completed their fourth successive day of talks today on steps to be taken if a cease-fire accord is signed.

The meeting lasted 7 1/2 hours and another was scheduled for tomorrow.

That is also when Hanoi's chief private negotiator, Le Duc Tho, is due to return here from Moscow, where he is consulting with Soviet officials about the talks.

North Vietnamese officials here said that he also stopped in Peking on his return from Hanoi, where he went when his talks with Henry A. Kissinger collapsed last month. Those talks are due to resume Monday.

The North Vietnamese officials would not predict the mood of the scheduled Kissinger-Tho meeting—their first since Dec. 13, when the talks ran into a deadlock, to be followed five days later by heavy U.S. bombing north of the 20th parallel. The bombing was cut back last week-end to allow the talks to resume.

Hanoi Reports Foreign Gifts for Reconstruction

SAIGON, Jan. 5 (AP).—North Vietnam and the Viet Cong reported today that foreign countries have promised more than \$15 million in money and supplies to aid victims of U.S. bombing in the North.

A Viet Cong broadcast said the Swedish International Development Agency offered \$14.5 million to build two hospitals and the Swedish Committee for Aid to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was sending medicines for bombing victims.

Radio Hanoi said the government of Denmark is giving \$700,000 for war victims in the Hanoi-Haiphong area.

Youth organizations in the Soviet Union have sent 154 tons of medicines and other supplies to North Vietnamese youths, Hanoi reported.

At the same time, the government of Finland announced it is sending \$410,000 to North Vietnam "to help repair the recent destruction caused by bombings."

According to the announcement in Helsinki, the North Vietnamese and Finnish authorities are negotiating on how the money can be used most effectively.

British Relief More U.S. Aid Sought

LONDON, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—A British charity said today it will contribute £25,000 toward relief of surgical equipment and medical supplies to treat bomb casualties in North Vietnam.

The Christian Aid Organization will provide a quarter of the cargo, which will leave Paris for Hanoi in just over a week. The other £75,000 worth will be provided by church-related agencies in other countries.

Ulster Protestant Group Warns Assassins

BELFAST, Jan. 5 (AP).—The powerful Ulster Defense Association, militant arm of Northern Ireland Protestants, proclaimed today a campaign to eliminate sectarian assassinations in the province, if necessary by killing the assassins.

James Anderson, commander of the paramilitary UDA, warned the night-time killers, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, they face execution by UDA volunteers if caught.

Such murders have claimed 123 lives—32 Catholics and 41 Protestants—since last January, The UDA says it has dossiers on the killers.

Mr. Anderson, a Londoner and former paratrooper in the British Army who has lived in Belfast for 11 years, said:

"We will stamp out these killers no matter what religion they follow. It is getting out of hand."

His statement was an indication that the spate of sectarian killings is harming the Protestant cause in the province.

William Whitelaw, Britain's

UDA Chief Cautions Both Sides To Cease Killings or Be Killed

Northern Ireland administrator, has already said that the slayings are responsible for a resurgence of Catholic support for the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

The latest victim was an 18-year-old Protestant motorist shot and killed tonight while filling his car tires at a Belfast gas station, the police said. A spokesman said two boys in their mid-teens approached the victim in the predominantly Protestant Shore Road area of North Belfast. One of the youths drew a gun and fired.

A militia captain, Jim Hood, a 50-year-old Protestant, was killed last night by a point-blank shotgun blast in the face. He was the 683d fatality in more than three years of Northern Ireland bloodletting.

Ivan Cooper, a legislator of the Catholic-based opposition Social and Democratic Labor party, condemned the shooting of Hood as "lunacy." John Hume, an influential colleague in London where the Republican cause is strong, said: "It was a callous and brutal murder."

Catholics in recent months have accused British authorities of showing only lukewarm interest in hunting down the killers.

But British officials stress that the assassinations are now a number one priority. Only recently they strengthened the task force set up to catch the sectarian killers and this week the first suspects have been arrested—all of them Protestants.

Four 18-to-20-year-old Protestant youths meanwhile appeared in city courts charged with murdering two Catholic workmen and a Protestant woman who was married to a Catholic. All

the killings took place in December.

Three other Protestants were charged with sectarian murders earlier this week. All the men have been remanded in custody.

Apart from the killing of Mr. Hood, there was little violence.

A cleaner found a 25-pound gelignite bomb at Belfast's Harland and Wolff Shipyards early in the day, but it was defused by army bomb disposal experts. The scare however caused a wide area of the city to be sealed off.

Lynch Assails IRA
NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP).—Irish Premier Jack Lynch branded the Irish Republican Army "enemies of our country" when he arrived here yesterday for a four-day visit to the United States during which he will meet with President Nixon.

Mr. Lynch told newsmen at Kennedy Airport: "We are promoting the advancement of Ireland economically and politically. Those who oppose us in this respect are enemies."

A House Divided

One of the central issues—if not the central issue—facing the renewed peace talks Monday seems to be South Vietnam's demand, apparently backed by the United States, that any accord recognize and support the continuing existence of two Vietnams.

This would mean eliminating the first of nine points in the text released by Hanoi on Oct. 26 and substantially confirmed by Henry Kissinger which stated that "the United States recognizes the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreement."

It would also appear to mean a renunciation of the constitution of South Vietnam which was promulgated by then chief of state Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu on April 1, 1967. The preamble declares that a republican form of government is to be established "for the purpose of uniting the nation, unifying the territory and assuring independence, freedom and democracy with justice and altruism for the present and future generations."

The idea of the permanent division of Vietnam, which has long been the logical outgrowth of United States policy there, has never won wide acceptance in either North or South. The real issue, which has not been resolved after more than a decade of inconclusive struggle, is how reunification is to be achieved. This is a problem that must be left to the Vietnamese to work out for themselves. It does not legitimately concern the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr. Lynch vs. IRA

Officially, Prime Minister Jack Lynch has come to the United States to encourage more investment in the Republic of Ireland. He is believed, however, to intend to use his five days in the United States to dissuade Irish-Americans from contributing funds ostensibly for relief in Northern Ireland but used to buy guns and ammunition for the Irish Republican Army Provisionals. Such a timely admonition from such a source cannot be sounded too loudly or too often.

For much too long, Americans have been giving substantial sums to dubious organizations under the impression that they were helping to relieve suffering among Ulster Catholics. Much of this money has gone instead to fuel the campaign of murder, terror and destruction carried on by the IRA's "provos." Mr. Lynch's justice minister, Desmond O'Malley, did his best to get this message across during a visit to the United States last October.

The prime minister should be able to make the point even more effectively. He can hardly be accused of indifference to the plight of Ulster Catholics or to the cause of eventual unification of Ireland. He has often spoken out against IRA terrorism; he comes to the United States this time as a leader who has cracked down hard on both wings of the illegal organization and its leaders south of the Ulster border.

Mr. Lynch arrives in New York at the peak of his political power. He has led Ireland into the European Common Market after winning overwhelmingly a referendum sanctioning that historic step. He has engineered repeal of a section of the 1937 constitution that had maintained a "special position" for the Roman Catholic Church; and has promised other overdue social reforms aimed at building a "new Ireland" that Ulster Protestants might be willing to join.

More than on any previous visit, the prime minister will speak as an authentic Irish voice of great authority, and Americans who are interested in seeing a peaceful, prosperous, united Ireland should listen carefully to what he has to say.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bailing Out

The United States Navy has now joined the ranks of the American investing public. It has no business in this role, and its action is full of dangerous implications.

The Navy bought \$1.7 million worth of preferred stock of the near-bankrupt Gap Instrument Corporation late last month, hoping thereby to forestall the company's collapse in the middle of an unprofitable defense contract. This is the latest example of the alarming readiness of the Pentagon to bail out private companies that cannot make ends meet while at the same time giving lip service to free enterprise capitalism.

This time no one made the claim, used so effectively when the Lockheed and Grumman aircraft companies demanded government handouts, that widespread economic dislocations would follow from the Gap company's demise. The only justification offered by the Navy's financiers was that a destroyer construction program would be thrown off schedule and would rise in cost if another manufacturer had to be found for some fire-control consoles which the Gap Corporation had contracted to build.

The blame can be laid squarely on the Pentagon's short-sighted weapons procurement apparatus, which rushes to take so many dubious bids seriously. For their part, defense suppliers are showing increasing willingness to submit unrealistically low bids in full confidence that the United States Treasury will be there to help them out when the inevitable cost squeezes occur. It looks as if these subsidies for inefficiencies and wasteful operations are a firmly established pillar of the military-industrial complex.

Outright purchases of company stock are a particularly insidious form of bailout—as everyone apparently realized up to now. Though legally permissible under post-World War II legislation, the procedure had never before been used. One can already foresee the Navy tempted to channel more business in Gap's direction as a means of protecting the investment it made with taxpayers' funds. Such policies are likely to be both wasteful and unfair to would-be competitors.

One cannot be absolute in saying that the government should not bail out failing companies when extraordinary economic or national security considerations arise. But the administration is showing an uncalled-for enthusiasm to subsidize both the giants and the midges of corporate capitalism. This is giving pause to those who believe in an honest free enterprise system and a government that is responsive to the general—and not the special—interests.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Negotiated Settlement

Peking and Moscow appear to be tired of the Vietnam fighting, or at least more interested in achieving useful agreements with the Americans than in seeing all Indochina ruled by Hanoi. As the Americans made clear at the last suspension of the Paris negotiations, they will not permit President Thieu to dictate more conditions than they themselves regard as essential. Now the main thing is whether the North Vietnamese Politburo has reached the conclusion that the present situation calls for a cease-fire which will be more or less observed in the period ahead, or whether it feels that it can achieve a sufficiently rapid erosion of the American position without such an agreement. At any rate the apparently feeble differentiation between a diplomatic and a combat settlement is something which Ho Chi Minh's successors do not in fact recognize.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Expanded Common Market

The issue of democracy is crucial to the development of the European community, to its ability to inspire the loyalty of the European peoples and perhaps in the end to its survival. We cannot accept the British government's view that extension of powers of the European Parliament must come before direct elections. The two objectives should be sought for simultaneously. A directly elected parliament would be in a far stronger position to obtain an increase in powers than the present parliament which is nominated from the national parliaments. The main objection has come from the French government, but the new French assembly in March could be more amenable to the idea of European democracy. From the very start of British entry, it is vital that Britain should press for a more powerful and more democratic parliament, and that we should also press for as early a target date as possible.

—From *the Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 5, 1898
PARIS—Numerical and fighting superiority at sea is likely to be the dominant factor in forthcoming events in the Far East, and will continue until the completion of the Trans-Siberian railway enables Russia to hurl overwhelming land forces into the opposite scale. This contingency is, however, too remote to be taken into account in the present situation, and moreover, it will have to be accompanied by a formidable increase of Russia's naval strength in East Asiatic waters to make it effective.

Fifty Years Ago

January 6, 1923
MOSCOW—Trotzky said at the Tenth Congress of Soviets yesterday that the productive possibilities of capitalism in America are still unexploited. America, he explained, fattens on exploitation of the European market, principally the British and German. He said America was right for Bolshevism, but the American proletariat is less ripe than European workers, therefore the revolution will come sooner in Europe than in America. He maintained that Europe is now where Russia was in 1916.



The Ties That Bind

The Soviet Union and Its Sphere—IV

Artistic and Cultural Freedom

By Robert Kaiser and Dan Morgan

Washington Post correspondents Robert G. Kaiser (Moscow) and Dan Morgan (Belgrade) traded jobs for several weeks in the last half of last year to compare ways of life and views of the outside world in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. After weeks of additional research they wrote a long series of articles, several of which have been adapted for this page. This is the fourth such article.

MOSCOW.—The plays of Edward Albee cannot be performed in the Soviet Union; they're old stuff in Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Soviet readers' exposure to anti-Stalinist literature began and ended with Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich."

Anti-Stalinist movies have been released in Romania and Yugoslavia in the last six months, and anti-Stalinist literature has flourished in Poland and Hungary.

Soviet moviegoers never see a bit of East European moviegoers have some difficulty avoiding them.

Culture is officially controlled throughout the Communist world, but the controls are inconsistent. Flirtations with modernism, briefly allowed in the Khrushchev years, have now ended in the Soviet Union. The official standard there demands conformity to the ideological line. But the creative intellectuals of Eastern Europe are governed by a vaguer line than Moscow's.

The situation is different in each East European country, and it changes for different arts within the same country, but one generalization is valid: No East Europeans are as free and more, are substantially freer, than their Soviet colleagues.

Czechoslovakia

The exception to this generalization—and to most others in this article—is Czechoslovakia, which had one of the most open cultural climates in East Europe before the 1968 invasion, and since has had one of the most restricted.

Most regimes in East Europe have shown an interest in culture as a form of national expression. The nationalism that has been revived since Stalin's death has often been best expressed in books and films.

In return for their limited toleration of artistic creativity, the other regimes receive the relative loyalty of their intellectuals. Although they may profess distaste for these regimes and personally wish for more freedom of expression, these intellectuals are actually strengthening Communist rule by their tacit cooperation.

A Romanian artist who was asked how he could support one of the most conservative regimes in Eastern Europe answered somewhat defensively that at least it was a Romanian government, not controlled by outsiders (the Russians). "If you don't stand with the hunters of the monsters, there's no other choice," he said. On another occasion the same artist joked, "I can be bought, but it won't be cheap."

But even in this context, East European artists are producing some real masterpieces by any criteria.

A film like "Love," by the Hungarian director Karoly Makk, for instance, can be compared favorably with anything done anywhere in the world.

"Love" could be called an anti-Stalinist film. Makk and Tibor Derr, who wrote the script from two of his own stories, have investigated the human consequences of the political terror of the Stalin period. But the film's achievement is human, not political.

Hungarian Pride

Hungarian movies are one of the brightest spots in East European cultural life. Young Hungarians are also proud of their writers.

"We have half a dozen writers who are in the world class as good as almost any," one young novelist boasted.

The truth of this cannot be judged by outsiders who don't read Hungarian, but it is interesting that a young novelist with no personal connection to the political status quo would make such a boast.

The same sort of pride is

evident in Romania. The cultural controls are much stronger than in Hungary and one of the few interesting Romanian movies in recent years was hastily withdrawn, but Romanian writers boast that there could be no Solzhenitsyn in their country—"here we would print those books (that are banned in the Soviet Union)," one insisted.

There is even room for the really far-out in Eastern Europe, though not everywhere, and not always. The easiest place to find it is in Yugoslavia, which has been far freer than the rest of East Europe.

The Yugoslavs hold an annual festival to introduce the public to new trends in the theater. In 1971, for instance, a New York theatrical group showed Belgrade audiences in parody of oral intercourse, part of a scene from the satire "Bluebeard."

But President Tito forced one abrupt change in popular culture recently when he ridiculed the style of wearing U.S. Army fatigues with insignia. He asked how it could be stylish to wear the uniform of an army that was terrorizing a friendly socialist country.

Much else in Western culture is still forbidden in Eastern Europe—extreme sexuality and violence, for instance. On the other hand, Hungarian film director Miklos Jancso has been arrested or questioned in the counterattack against regional nationalism in Yugoslavia.

But even in Yugoslavia, which allows the sale of megaphones, bordering on the pornography, intellectuals are also steadily warned by Tito in speeches in which he criticizes "professors who go to the West." (Also, dozens of intellectuals have been arrested or questioned in the counterattack against regional nationalism in Yugoslavia.)

Pal vs. Secam

For all of that, East Europe's controls don't compare with the Soviet Union's. The point is made nicely by a Polish pop singer whose curly black hair falls to his shoulders. Thanks to his hair, he said, he cannot appear on any television show that is picked up by the socialist counterpart of West Europe's "Eurovision."

Interestingly, color television's advent has served the cause of East-West cultural division. When it became clear that most of central Europe and Yugoslavia would purchase the West German "Pal" system, Russia and its allies purchased the non-compatible French "Secam" system.

Cultural controls in the Soviet Union were instituted soon after the Bolshevik revolution, but they were much looser during this 1920's than at any time since.

Controls of the kind that exist now in the Soviet Union were instituted by Stalin. The proclamation of the doctrine of "socialist realism" in 1932 established the official line which, with twists and turns, has survived until the present. Stalin also established the giant cultural trade-unions of writers, actors, cinematographers and others, which still dominate Soviet culture.

Stalin did more than that, of course. He also wiped out thousands of Soviet artists, several generations of creative intellectuals.

The rules are not as strict today as they were under Stalin, but, fundamentally, they are the same.

Even the neo-political plays of writers like Pinter and Albee are unacceptable, but the gloomy reflections on human character of Bertold Brecht are permitted as Brecht was a Communist.

Dostoevski, Tolstoy and the other great Russian classicists are also immune from censorship, although it is a common joke among contemporary writers that if they were writing today, this censor would reject their work.

Foreign literature in translation also makes a big contribution

to Soviet intellectual life, though little literature of Eastern Europe is included. Russian young people devour Hemingway, Faulkner, Salinger, and Cheever among many others.

Some foreign writers are translated ostensibly to show how bad they are—a motivation which has no consequences for a curious reader, who may form a different opinion.

There is also elasticity within the Soviet Union. Plays that would never appear in Moscow may get a showing in Lithuania or Estonia or Georgia.

Explanations

Intellectuals in Moscow offer various explanations; that the essentially Russian leadership of the Soviet Union will allow some non-Russian idiosyncrasies, that Moscow is trying to pacify minority groups with methods not regarded as necessary for Russians, that transgressions in non-Russian languages like Georgian or Latvian are somehow less offensive.

Though no outsider can confidently judge the temper of Soviet intellectuals, the available evidence suggests that the range of liberty permitted is too small to satisfy many of them. Writers, actors and movie directors repeatedly despair that they can't avoid politics, however hard they try.

"I am not interested in politics," one writer said recently. "I don't want to pay any attention to politics, but they won't let me ignore it."

The experience must be a common one. For many of the most informed and internationally minded Europeans, the ones likely to have American friends, are revolted by what the United States has done in Vietnam. When they speak out, it is with a special feeling of bewilderment or even betrayal that a country they admire could do such things.

America has few better friends in Britain, for example, than Alastair Buchan, for many years director of the Institute of Strategic Studies, then commandant of the Imperial Defense College, now professor of International Relations at Oxford. Buchan wrote to the Times of London recently to express "the anger and contempt which President Nixon's resumption of area bombing in North Vietnam arouses in this country, most particularly among those of us who admire the achievements and respect the values of American society."

"This cruel act of technological bad temper," Buchan said, illustrates "the way in which the use of crude and often barbarous short-term expedients has continuously undermined the original objective of the United States in Southeast Asia, the development of a group of viable, independent states."

Now, he said, he showed how shaky were the claims by President Nixon and his staff to a new diplomacy of "patience and flexibility."

Love and Shame

There are millions of Americans who would understand those mixed feelings of love and shame for their country—because they share them. But for these Americans there is an added torment: The sense of frustration at their inability over so many years to affect the policy of their own government.

"Most of us are all but swamped by a sense of overwhelming hopelessness," a nun writes from update New York. "Nothing

Prospects of Change

The Mood of Congress

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Congress is back in the capital, spending New Year's resolutions and promising, like a repentant drunk, to give up its feckless ways.

In some ways this new, 93d Congress is different. Its leaders are virtually the same, only older, but its members on the whole are younger, more outspoken, more opposed to the rules of seniority and secrecy, and more determined to regain some of the authority surrendered to the President by Congress since the last World War.

Exactly half the members of the House in this Congress and 45 percent of the senators began their service on Capitol Hill within the last six years, but control of both houses still rests with the leaders and committees chairmaned who were first elected during this session of the Congress in the 1930s and 1940s.

In this situation, while support is rising for a major assault on the system of selecting committee chairmen by seniority and conducting the public business much of the time in private, the prospect for fundamental change during this session of the Congress is not good.

Nevertheless, despite this division within the Congress itself over the reorganization of the Congress, there is a different mood among the returning members, both old and young. It is a mood of anxiety about the expansion of presidential power at the expense of the Congress, a mood that has been growing steadily during the last three years, and which has now reached the point of revolt as a result of the President's decision last month to turn the B-52 bombers loose on Hanoi without consultation with the Congress or explanation to the people.

Strong Stands

It is scarcely surprising that Mike Mansfield, the majority leader of the Senate, and Thomas F. O'Neill Jr., the new majority leader of the House, have taken strong positions in favor of cutting off funds for continuation of the Vietnam war. Mansfield has been a leader of the anti-war movement for years, and Tip O'Neill represents the largest university constituency in Massachusetts and perhaps even in the whole country.

But when Carl Albert of Oklahoma, the speaker of the House, who has always supported the President on Vietnam, puts him on notice to make peace, or the Congress will, it is a fairly good sign that a fundamental test of will between the President and the Congress is approaching.

So long as the President is bombing the North's populous areas, or even invading Cambodia and Laos, with the purpose of blocking Hanoi's military offensives in the South, the Congress hesitated to challenge his authority as commander in chief, even on notice to make peace, or the Congress will, it is a fairly good sign that a fundamental test of will between the President and the Congress is approaching.

No Salvation in Silence

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—An American banker who took a Christmas holiday in Europe said afterward, with rather a dazed air, "People kept asking me why we were bombing Hanoi. I did not know how to answer, or explain why people like me could not do anything about it."

The experience must be a common one. For many of the most informed and internationally minded Europeans, the ones likely to have American friends, are revolted by what the United States has done in Vietnam. When they speak out, it is with a special feeling of bewilderment or even betrayal that a country they admire could do such things.

America has few better friends in Britain, for example, than Alastair Buchan, for many years director of the Institute of Strategic Studies, then commandant of the Imperial Defense College, now professor of International Relations at Oxford. Buchan wrote to the Times of London recently to express "the anger and contempt which President Nixon's resumption of area bombing in North Vietnam arouses in this country, most particularly among those of us who admire the achievements and respect the values of American society."

"This cruel act of technological bad temper," Buchan said, illustrates "the way in which the use of crude and often barbarous short-term expedients has continuously undermined the original objective of the United States in Southeast Asia, the development of a group of viable, independent states."

Now, he said, he showed how shaky were the claims by President Nixon and his staff to a new diplomacy of "patience and flexibility."

Love and Shame

There are millions of Americans who would understand those mixed feelings of love and shame for their country—because they share them. But for these Americans there is an added torment: The sense of frustration at their inability over so many years to affect the policy of their own government.

"Most of us are all but swamped by a sense of overwhelming hopelessness," a nun writes from update New York. "Nothing

is that the majority in the Congress has swung against him.

The President has also provoked the Congress by refusing to spend funds appropriated for specific purposes by both houses so that there is not only an issue of Congress's authority to make war, but also a fundamental constitutional question of Congress's authority over the purse.

The reaction of the executive and the legislative branches to the impending battles over these issues is interesting. The President is reorganizing his administration as fast as he can. He is moving young men into key cabinet jobs in the departments, establishing clearer lines of coordination between his White House staff and the departments and agencies, centralizing the flow of information in the White House, and rapidly increasing his own control and authority over the federal bureaucracy.

Secrecy Issue

This is another point of contention between him and the Congress, for the more power he gives to his own White House staff, the more he invokes executive privilege to protect his White House aides from questioning by the Congress.

Meanwhile, Congress talks about increasing its own authority, but does not act with anything like the purpose of the executive to reorganize itself for the coming trials. So far, all efforts to change the seniority system and get the best men available into the committee chairmanships have been defeated, and even these efforts at reorganization have been debated in secret.

The younger members of the Congress, along with outside organizations like John Gardner's Common Cause, have been arguing that secrecy and seniority are weakening the Congress. They point to a Harris poll that indicated a serious drop of public confidence in the Congress—from 64 percent in 1965 to 28 percent in 1971, and while they are clearly losing the battle on seniority, they are now concentrating on abolishing much of the secrecy in the committees on the grounds that information is a weapon which the President is using effectively while Congress is using it ineffectively.

The senior committee chairmen, however, argue that it is a mistake to confuse reorganization of the Congress with the battle against the President's effort to dominate the war and control the power of the purse.

"The first question," says Sen. J.W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, "is to end the war—not to reorganize the Congress. This is not a question of machinery but of will. The Congress has the power to stop the war if it will use it. All it has to do is vote the next round of peace talks in the next round of peace talks in the next round of peace talks. Then we can turn to other questions, including secrecy and seniority."

Americans still have what the good Germans did not: the freedom to speak out against brutality. Frustration is inevitable among those who understand that the best of Germans who risked all to conspire against Hitler saved that bit of their country's honor as one Solzhenitsyn brightens the name of the Soviet Union.

But the pain of understanding all that, and feeling powerless to stop it, should not lead any American to give up the attempt. The handful of Germans who risked all to conspire against Hitler saved that bit of their country's honor as one Solzhenitsyn brightens the name of the Soviet Union.

American businessmen, a man usually given to understatement, said the other day that it was too late now to save the honor of the United States. "We have killed our six million," he said. "What do we do now? Build monuments, I suppose."

But there is still more killing to prevent Solzhenitsyn from having ample reason to despair, but by all means, "Mankind's sole salvation lies in everyone making everything his business."

Obituaries

Christopher Chenery; Owned Derby Winner Riva Ridge

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 5 (UPI)—Christopher T. Chenery, 88, owner of 1972 Kentucky Derby winner Riva Ridge and one of the founding fathers of the New York Racing Association, died Wednesday night at New Rochelle Hospital after a long illness.

"All of racing has to be saddened by the death of a sportsman such as Chris Chenery," Alfred G. Vanderbilt said yesterday. The chairman of the board of trustees of the New York Racing Association added that Mr. Chenery spent much "time and effort in helping set up the NYRA. He gave much more than he received, but I don't think there was anybody in the world who so enjoyed watching his horses run—win or lose."

In 1936, Mr. Chenery purchased "Meadows," a 2,000-acre estate in Doswell, Va., and transformed it into the Meadow Stable, one of the most successful thoroughbred breeding farms in the United States.

In addition to Riva Ridge, Mr. Chenery's most successful horses have included Eldene, Prince Hill, First Landing, Sir Gaylord, Cicada and Secretariat, recently chosen 1972 horse of the year.

A.A. Exendine

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 5 (AP)—A.A. Exendine, 88, a member of the National Football Hall of Fame and a longtime employee of the Indian Service, died yesterday. A Delaware Indian who played with Jim Thorpe at Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania in the early 1900s, Mr. Exendine later coached at six colleges and universities.

Press for almost 35 years, died yesterday en route to Atlantic City Hospital.

Mr. Paprocki, who signed his cartoons "Pap," had a reputation for quickness in executing his illustrations, which were published in the sports pages of hundreds of the nation's newspapers. His work made him a confident and friend of leading sports figures spanning two generations. He titled his column "Sports Slants." He retired from AP six years ago.

Alexander Sprunt Jr.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 5 (UPI)—Alexander Sprunt Jr., 74, an ornithologist and author who was widely known for his studies of Southern birds, died Wednesday at his home here.

Mr. Sprunt retired several years ago as Southern representative of the National Audubon Society, but continued to serve as its naturalist in residence at the Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary, near Naples, Fla. His books included "Dwellers of the Silences," "Birds of South Carolina," and "Album of Southern Birds."

Mrs. Esther Tane Baskin, NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 5 (UPI)—Mrs. Esther Tane Baskin, 74, who as Esther Baskin was a noted nature writer, died in a nursing home today after a long illness.

Mrs. Baskin, the former wife of Leonard Baskin, professor of art and sculpture at Smith College, who illustrated some of her work, wrote "Creatures of Darkness" and "The Poppy and Other Deadly Plants."

Gerald Boland

DUBLIN, Jan. 5 (UPI)—Gerald Boland, 87, one of the leaders of the 1916 Irish rebellion and a founding member of Ireland's ruling Fianna Fail party, died today.

Mr. Boland was a member of

'Liberty Girl' Dies at 92; Posed For '20s Quarter

NEWBURGH, N.Y., Jan. 5 (AP)—Irene MacDowell, 92, who posed for a U.S. coin and earned the nickname "the Liberty Girl" during the 1920s, has died in nearby New Windsor.

Mrs. MacDowell, who died Wednesday, posed for sculptor Hermon MacNeil for the design of the Liberty quarter, minted in the millions between 1916 and 1932. Its successor was the Washington quarter.

As Miss Liberty, the one-time Broadway actress was pictured in a flowing gown descending a staircase and holding a laurel branch and shield.

The small revolutionary band that formed the Irish Republican Brotherhood which mounted the 1916 rebellion against the British. Until his retirement in 1961 he was a leading and controversial member of the Fianna Fail government.

Harry S. Vandiver

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 5 (AP)—Harry S. Vandiver, 80, mathematician and retired University of Texas professor, died yesterday. He was described as "the world's foremost authority on Fermat's last theorem" and a world leader in algebraic number theory.

2 Die in French Shooting

MARSEILLES, Jan. 5 (Reuters)—A chief police inspector and a suspected gangster were killed today in a gunfight which erupted near the center of this French Mediterranean port. Another policeman was wounded in the shooting, which broke out when police tried to arrest three suspects in a car they were tracing.

Tougher Laws, Police Techniques

Israel Mounts Drive to Stem Rise in Crime

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Jan. 5 (NYT)—An increase in violent crime, especially since the 1967 war, has led Israeli authorities to seek to tighten their criminal statutes and toughen their police techniques.

The reasons for their concern include these developments:

● Crime in Israel has risen about 35 percent during the last five years. Certain categories of crime, such as burglaries, are up by 200 percent in the period.

● The incidence of violent crime has risen sharply. Murders are still relatively rare, but muggings, shootings and sex offenses are now daily occurrences.

● Prostitution has become widespread in the major cities. Police sources estimate that there are 1,000 prostitutes working the streets of Tel Aviv and about 4,000 in the entire country. A survey completed in September by the Jerusalem Welfare Department concluded that 60 percent of the working prostitutes here are less than 17 years old.

● Juvenile delinquency is on the rise. The authorities cannot account for about 20,000 Israeli delinquents between the ages of 14 and 17. "We simply don't know where they are," a specialist said. "They're not in school, not in the army and not in any of the youth groups."

● To counter a wave of street crime, 150 combat-trained border policemen were reassigned in September from the Gaza Strip, where they had been fighting Arab guerrillas, to patrol Tel Aviv.

● In response to the increase in crime, the courts and parliament have begun strengthening the traditionally lenient crime statutes. The penalty for illegal possession of arms, for example, was tripled in October to 7 to 10 years.

● In the wake of a series of police crackdowns, charges of police brutality have been raised

for the first time. A street-theater play entitled "A Suspect Is Always Suspect" is being produced by a group of young delinquents in the quarter known as Hatikvah, Tel Aviv's worst slum area. The play portrays the police as uniformed thugs who routinely beat suspects to get information.

More significant than the statistical increase in crime, in the opinion of law-enforcement officials here, is what Attorney General Meir Shamgar describes as the "hardening" of crime.

"There is a new violence in crime that didn't exist before," he said in an interview. "Criminals are carrying firearms more often now. They are prepared to shoot their way out of a situation, such as a bank robbery, where before they would simply run away if the police interfered."

Many Israelis now fear that they may become the victims of crime, in the opinion of Menachem Amir, professor of criminology at Hebrew University.

'A Personal Threat'

"In the last few years, Israelis have come to the realization that the crime they read about in the papers might happen to them," he said.

"In the cities, particularly in the residential sections of north Tel Aviv," he said, "virtually everyone has been the victim of a purse-snatching or burglary or knows someone else who has. For people strolling in the evening, going to the cinema or visiting a café, crime has become a personal threat."

Police report that crime has become more professional, sophisticated and organized in recent years.

An example is the still-unresolved bank robbery that was the inspiration for a new Israeli film comedy, "The Great Telephone Robbery."

For several weeks in the early fall, an ingenious group managed

to tap into the telephone lines between the branch of a bank in Rishon le Zion and its main office in Tel Aviv.

Repeatedly one member went to the branch to cash large checks drawn on an account in the main branch. When the teller telephoned the main office for confirmation that the check was good, another member of the group would cut in and instruct the teller to cash it.

'Brilliantly Done'

"It was brilliantly executed," a police inspector said grudgingly. "The telephone tapper knew all the right things to say." The group got away with 40,000 Israeli pounds—nearly \$10,000—before the tap was discovered.

Although much of Israel's new violence, sophistication and statistical increase in crime has developed since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, there is no consensus among specialists on the connection between the two. One thing is clear: The great majority of the crimes are committed by Israelis, not Arabs.

"The rising crime rate is part of the whole postwar phenomenon in Israel, rather than a result of it," Prof. Amir said. "It's been stimulated by the things that have come with peace—urbanization, inflation, a general economic boom that has increased the appetite for luxuries that were unavailable before the war."

Shaul Rosolio, the new inspector general of the national police force, said: "There are more arms around and more people who have had experience using them."

"You have to remember that this is a country that has schooled its last three generations on controlled aggression. They have been brought up on the virtues of physical and mental individualism. For years that energy has been expended on the front lines, but in the last two years those lines have been relatively quiet. All things considered, I'm surprised we don't have more crime than we do."

Most to Union Put at \$15 Million

Strike at Los Angeles Paper Still On After Six Years

By Harry Bernstein

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 5.—One of the nation's longest strikes has entered its sixth year with no sign of a settlement and no easing of the bitterness which has marked the dispute at the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.

The newspaper's building is still surrounded with the barbed wire which was put up in the early days of the strike when there were numerous incidents of picket-line violence. But only a few pickets are marching these days as the unions start rethinking the dispute which has already cost them at least \$15 million.

The unions are embroiled in a bitter fight among themselves, over what to do now, but apparently they will intensify their efforts to put out advertising and circulation of the afternoon paper, part of the Hearst Corp. chain of publications.

"We think we are proving conclusively that a company cannot reasonably engage in a campaign to break the unions of their work," said Bill Robertson, staff representative of the Los Angeles County Labor Federation and chairman of the Herald-Examiner's Strike-Resistant Committee.

Found Other Jobs

But he conceded that the unions have been spending about \$150,000 a month to maintain strike headquarters, pay legal costs and provide benefits for an estimated 350 workers who, still, have only a few part-time jobs. Company officials still are maintaining "strike silence" imposed on themselves at

the outset of the dispute. They refer newsmen to public media records for information on the newspaper's operation during the strike. The records show that the Herald-Examiner has suffered substantial losses in both circulation and advertising in the last five years.

But if the company is having its economic difficulties, the unions are too.

Not only has spending been so high that the International Typographical Union and the Pressmen's Union have announced plans to eliminate strike benefits, but the ITU and the American Newspaper Guild are involved in a fight of their own, which was one reason why ITU decided to cut its contributions to the strike.

The ITU and the Guild were the two major unions at the Herald-Examiner and, generally, they have cooperated with each other under the leadership of Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Robertson insists that "no matter what happens to the strike benefits from the international unions, this strike-lockout at the Herald will continue. We have no choice, unless we are willing to let the Herald strike serve as a signal to other employers everywhere that if they will fight for a while, they can break the unions of their workers."

Diminishing Hope

Dick Pattison, the Guild representative, said the Guild still hopes a settlement can be reached, "although, of course, as the years go on, that hope diminishes."

He said the issues in dispute still are wages, union security and job security, and he discounted reports that management is primarily concerned with what it has called featherbedding practices written into contracts of some of the unions. While the strike makes it more difficult for the Herald-Examiner to get nonunion people to work, the picket lines are peaceful and there have been no incidents for several years. The pickets make no effort to stop nonunion employees or others from entering or leaving the building and there have been no attempts to interfere with movement of the paper bundles out of the building.

Los Angeles Times.

Chapel No Longer A Must in Services

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird today ordered an end to compulsory attendance at religious services at military academies and elsewhere in the armed services.

Mr. Laird said in a memorandum to the service secretaries that he was acting in light of Supreme Court action upholding an appeals-court decision that regulations requiring attendance at religious services at military academies violate the constitution's First Amendment.

However, Mr. Laird directed that those who wish to worship voluntarily should have the opportunity to do so.

New Zealand Jolted By Sharp Earthquake

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Jan. 5 (Saturday) (Reuters).—A sharp earthquake shook central New Zealand in the early hours of this morning, waking people and bringing chimneys crashing down in some places.

The quake, which registered 6.25 on the Richter scale, was felt as far away as Hamilton, 250 miles north of here, and Christchurch, 400 miles south. Power was cut off in this capital and nearby towns, but services were quickly restored.

Russia Reports In Epidemic of Wild Influenza

GENEVA, Jan. 5 (AP)—An epidemic of wild influenza in Moscow and Leningrad was reported by the World Health Organization today.

It said Soviet health authorities advised the Geneva body that an average outbreak of 1,000 new cases per day had been registered in Leningrad for 10,000 per day in Moscow during the last few days. The new virus was identified as the "A" type virus.

The world health body said that only sporadic outbreaks of A have been recorded throughout the rest of the world so far in winter, with only one fatal case reported by France.

The organization said it had confirmation so far of press reports from France that 11 died in the country in the past few days.

Flu in U.S.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 5 (AP)—Influenza or similar respiratory diseases have now been reported in 17 states, including a number of the National Center for Disease Control said today.

Dr. Robert J. Rubin, an epidemiologist at the national center, said outbreaks of influenza have been noted in Boston, New York, the Baltimore-Washington area, San Francisco Bay area and Memphis, Tenn.

He said, however, "it cannot be determined if the English flu will become widespread throughout the country." The English, or London, flu is the same virus family as the Hong Kong flu, which was widespread four years ago.

Arm for Norway

OSLO, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—Norway woke up today to the worst winter day of the century, with the temperature in Oslo 15 degrees Centigrade.

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Market Summary—New York			NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Cash prices in primary markets registered today on New York were:		
Most Active—New York	Jan. 5, 1973		Commodity and Unit	Yr. Ago	
Lewitt Fruit	214,000	25%	CORN		
Chrysler	71,100	42%	Mar	1.54%	1.37
Am Airline	172,800	21%	Apr	1.58%	1.35
Am Oil	172,800	21%	May	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Jun	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Jul	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Aug	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Sep	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Oct	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Nov	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Dec	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Jan	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Feb	1.43%	1.49%
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Am Oil	172,800	21%	Oct	1.43%	1.49%
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Am Oil	172,800	21%	Aug	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Sep	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Oct	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Nov	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Dec	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Jan	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Feb	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Mar	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Apr	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	May	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Jun	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Jul	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Aug	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Sep	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Oct	1.43%	1.49%
Am Oil	172,800	21%	Nov	1.43%	

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY CHARTS	Period..... \$79 Paribas..... 2-3 GerAoneo.... 338 Hachette..... 375.50	-1972— Stocks and Sls. High Low Div. In 6 Mo P/E High Low Last Chge.	Net	-1972— Stocks and Sls. High Low Div. In 6 Mo P/E High Low Last Chge.	Net	-1972— Stocks and Sls. High Low Div. In 6 Mo P/E High Low Last Chge.	Net
Roadr Glass .. Crown Camra .. Dal Fip Fujl Bank Gbl Abrite ... Mitsubcl Corp .. Nissm Co Mitsubcl Monnezan	\$38.50 \$3.50 \$129.50 \$645 \$620 \$231.60	KHO..... Luthman..... Hachette.....					

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The plan thus far has proved, we believe, especially efficient in providing capital growth supervision to portfolios starting with from \$5,000 to \$50,000. To take your first step now, simply write "send booklet" with your name and address and mail to Dept. W-79.

Swiss Prices Rise

BERN, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—The Swiss wholesale price index rose 0.9 percent in December, bringing the 13-month increase to 5.8 percent, the government said today. The index 1963 equals 100.0 rose to 121.7 at the end of 1971, from 120.6 at the end of November and 115 at the end of 1971.

THE DANFORTH ASSOCIATES

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS., U.S.A., 02181

Investment Management • Incorporated 1936

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Comp As	582	327	Inc	Gith	77.16	Fund	13,114.26	Vandl	7.65	337	90 White	Pass	S 12% 171	1213+1	vs	London	500	217.37	216.28	217.37	3	
Comp At	641	7.80	Inc	Am	14.74	11.31	10.41	Vandl	3.66	4.00	1170 Woodw	A	S 12% 301	301	vs	Milan	500	52.40	51.09	53.09	3	
Comp At	1024	1.26	Plan	Inv	1.26	1.26	1.26	Worl	1.26	1.26	1170 Woodw	A	S 12% 301	301	vs	Milan	500	52.40	51.09	53.09	3	
Comp At	954	10.27	Indus	Indus	14.71	14.71	14.71	Worl	1.26	1.26	1170 Woodw	A	S 12% 301	301	vs	Milan	500	52.40	51.09	53.09	3	
Comp At	1182	13.26	HTHG	HTHG	14.71	14.71	14.71	Worl	1.26	1.26	1170 Woodw	A	S 12% 301	301	vs	Milan	500	52.40	51.09	53.09	3	
Comp At	641	7.80	Inv	Gold	10.65	10.65	10.65	Worl	1.26	1.26	1170 Woodw	A	S 12% 301	301	vs	Milan	500	52.40	51.09	53.09	3	
Comp At	1024	1.26	Inv	Gold	10.65	10.65	10.65	Worl	1.26	1.26	1170 Woodw	A	S 12% 301	301	vs	Milan	500	52.40	51.09	53.09	3	
Comp At	1757	19.10	Inv	Gold	10.65	10.65	10.65	Worl	1.26	1.26	1170 Woodw	A	S 12% 301	301	vs	Milan	500	52.40	51.09	53.09	3	
Comp At	1625	7.54	Inv	Gold	10.65	10.65	10.65	Worl	1.26	1.26	1170 Woodw	A	S 12% 301	301	vs	Milan	500	52.40	51.09	53.09	3	
Comp At	1625	7.54	Inv	Gold	10.65	10.65	10.65	Worl	1.26	1.26	1170 Woodw	A	S 12% 301	301	vs	Milan	500	52.40	51.09	53.09	3	
Comp At	1625	7.54	Inv	Gold	10.65	10.65	10.65	Worl	1.26	1.26	1170 Woodw	A	S 12% 301	301	vs	Milan	500	52.40	51.09	53.09	3	
Comp At	1625	7.54	Inv	Gold	10.65	10.65	10.65	Worl	1.26	1.26	1170 Woodw	A	S 12% 301	301	vs	Milan	500	52.40	51.09	53.09	3	
Comp At	1625	7.54	Inv	Gold	10.65	10.65	10.65	Worl	1.26	1.26	1170 Woodw	A	S 12% 301	301	vs	Milan	500	52.40	51.09	53.09	3	
Comp At	1625	7.54	Inv	Gold	10.65	10.65	10.65	Worl	1.26	1.26	1170 Woodw	A	S 12% 301	301	vs	Milan	500	52.40	51.09	53.09	3	
Comp At	1625	7.54	Inv	Gold	10.65	10.65	10.65	Worl	1.26	1.26	1170 Woodw	A	S 12% 301	301	vs	Milan	500	52.40	51.09	53.09	3	
Comp At	1625	7.54	Inv	Gold	10.65	10.65	10.65	Worl	1.26	1.26	1170 Woodw	A	S 12% 301	301	vs	Milan	500	52.40	51.09	53.09	3	
Comp At	1625	7.54	Inv	Gold	10.65	10.65	10.65	Worl	1.26	1.26	1170 Woodw	A	S 12% 301	301	vs	Milan	500	52.40	51.09	53.09	3	
Comp At	1625	7.54	Inv	Gold	10.65	10.65	10.65	Worl	1.26	1.26	1170 Woodw	A	S 12% 301	301	vs	Milan	500	52.40	51.09	53.09	3	
Comp At	1625	7.54	Inv	Gold	10.65	10.65	10.65	Worl	1.26	1.26	1170 Woodw	A	S 12% 301	301	vs	Milan	500	52.40	51.09	53.09	3	
Comp At	1625	7.54	Inv	Gold	10.65	10.65	10.65	Worl	1.26	1.26	1170 Woodw	A	S 12% 301	301	vs	Milan	500	52.40	51.09	53.09	3	
Comp At	1625	7.54	Inv	Gold	10.65	10.65	10.65	Worl	1.26	1.26	1170 Woodw	A	S 12% 301	301	vs	Milan	500	52.40	51.09			

**RIP
KIRBY**



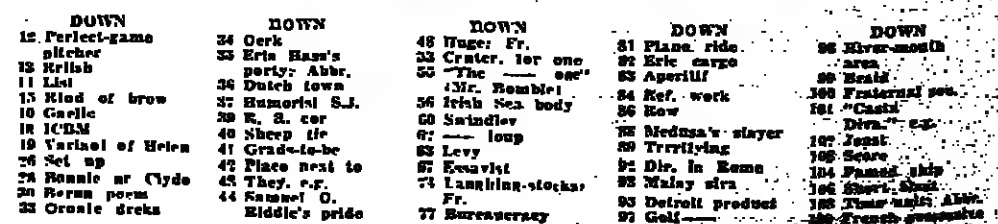
Jumble: SMOKY CHAIR DEPICT LEGACY
Answers: They'd be expected to leave eggs—CHICKS

Reviewed by Dick Adler

Dick Adler is a staff writer for TV Guide and theater critic for Los Angeles magazine.
 © The New York Times

Italian baritone Giuseppe Zecchillo led the walkout, which was organized by the singers' union.

NOMENCLATURE—By Edward J. O'Brien

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مكتبة من الشعر

ممكننا من الاصل